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HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, ETC. Keeps a first-class tinner and does all kinds of repairing with neatness and dispatch. Store opposite First National Bank, Main St

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BLACKSMITH and Wagonmaker, Delhi, Iowa. Work done promptly and in a workmanlike manner. Charges reasonable. Your Patronage solicited. 15tf

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY against cyclones and tornadoes in the old reliable Phoenix Insurance Co., BRONSON & CARR, Agents.

HOLLISTER LUMBER CO.
LUMBER and all kinds of building materials, Posts and Coal. Corner of Delaware and Madison streets.

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WM. DENNIS.
CARPENTER, CONTRACTOR & BUILDER. I am now prepared to do all work in my line in a good and workmanlike manner. Satisfaction guaranteed. Plans and estimates furnished. Work taken in town or country. Shop near the stand tower on West Side of river.

C. E. CATES.
CITY DRAYMAN. Am prepared to do all work in my line. Moving household goods and pianos a specialty. All work will receive prompt attention. A share of your patronage is solicited. Charges right. Give your draying to a man who has come to stay.

LAWRENCE & GREMS.
DRUGS, Wall Paper, Stationery, Paints, Oils, etc. City Hall block.

PETER BOARDWAY.
DEALER IN flour, feed, hay straw, Maquoketa lime, stucco, and common and Atlas cement. Telephone 113. Lower Franklin St.

A. E. PETERSON.
DEADER IN Groceries, Provisions, rockery, Fruits, etc. Main Street.

J. M. PEARSE.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND COLLECTOR. All business entrusted to him given prompt attention. Office in City Hall block, second floor.

ALEX. SEFSTROM.
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, horseshoing a specialty. Interferring and corns cured or no pay. Prices reasonable, and the best of work guaranteed. A share of the public patronage is solicited. Shop on Franklin street, near the bridge.

Business Opportunities For All.

Locations in Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri on the Chicago Great Western Railway; the very best agricultural section of the United States where farmers are prosperous and business men successful. We have a demand for competent men, with the necessary capital, for all branches of business. Some special opportunities for creamery men and millers. Good locations for general merchandise, hardware, harness, hotels, banks and stockbuyers. Correspondence solicited. Write for Maps and Maple Leaflets. W. T. Reed, Industrial Agent, 604 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.

The large and increasing circulation of The Iowa Homestead in this county is a matter for congratulation to the publishers and to good farming, for, of all the papers of its class in the country, it is easily the best and most helpful. Its Special Farmers' Institute editions, issued with the regular edition the first week in each month, have been for years the admiration of all practical farmers. Written wholly by farmers, they are full of actual experience, and smell of the soil. We have been fortunate enough this season to secure terms for The Homestead and its Special Farmers' Institute Editions, together with The Poultry Farmer and The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Journal, four of the most valuable farm publications in the country, that enable us to offer the four in connection with our own paper for $1.90 for the entire five, one year. This is emphatically a good thing, and no farmer in this county should fail to take advantage of this offer. For a large line of thoroughly practical farm reading nothing has ever been offered before that equals it. A county paper, a farm paper, a poultry paper, a farm insurance paper and the Special Farmers' Institute, all for $1.90 Come in and order them.

CUCUMBER,
And Elder Flower Cream is the best protection for the face from the Spring Winds, Healing and soothing, it keeps away black heads and other blemishes.
Guaranteed pure and will not grow hair on the face.
All kinds of Hair Work done to order.
MRS. C. B. EATON,
Over Harness Store, Main Street.
13tf Manchester, Iowa.

F. E. RICHARDSON,
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.
Office over the Racket Store
Manchester, Iowa.

State Capital Letter.

One of the very amusing features of the campaign, now opening in earnest, is the faltering denials by the republican speakers and newspapers, or rather, organs, that the tariff is a "shelter for trusts." The Iowa republican platform hints at it broadly, and because his was the potent influence that incorporated it into the party declaration of principles, Governor Cummings is made the subject of much hostile criticism by the Burlington Hawkeye, the Cedar Rapids Republican, the Ottumwa Courier and the Des Moines Daily capital. The spirit of factionalism has grown so sharp and bold that it is with much difficulty the Republican, the Hawkeye and Capital are restrained from daubing on war paint and leaving the reservation. Hostility to the governor and those who train with his faction of the party is inherited from the time when the Des Moines Leader, now merged into the Register and Leader, and much less vigorous and versatile than under the editorial piloting of Allan Dawson, inaugurated a campaign against the assessment of the railroads of the state. Notwithstanding the Leader was nominally democratic, especially in its dislike of Governor Shaw, its opposition to the tariff and its utter repudiation of the republican foreign policy in the Philipine Islands, it was a sturdy supporter of Governor Cummings and the element which trained with him in seeking to break the shackles imposed upon the party by J. W. Blythe, John Baldwin, Congressman Hull and others of the congressional delegation which bound it hand and foot to the wheels of railroad domination. The Capital, Register and the other Republican stalwart papers mentioned had always trained with the corporation crowd, and when they witnessed the bold attacks made in the editorial columns of the Leader to unhorse Blythe and his crowd, they were filled with grave alarm. Dawson and Jud Welliver, the latter one of the most pungent writers and persistent newspaper men in the state, unearthed and exposed nearly every scheme of the corporationists during the last session of the legislature, were made the objects of combined attacks by the Capital, Register, Cedar Rapids Republican, Sioux City Journal, Burlington Hawkeye, Creston Gazette and Ottumwa Courier. The very fact that A. B. Cummings had the active and very earnest support of the Leader in both his senatorial campaign against the late John H. Gear and his contest for the nomination of governor, was sufficient to invite the hostility of the corporations and their newspaper allies. For this reason though Dawson has been deposed from the editorial management of the Register and Leader, the fact that he still dominates the news columns remains a source of irritation to the stalwart crowd and no chance is permitted to pass to make an open or secret thrust at Governor Cummings whenever the opportunity offers.

The fact is that the disappearance of any effective opposition to the republican party of Iowa for four or five years past has operated to engender a spirit of factionalism until at this time the spirit of unrest threatens to disrupt the party. This feeling of unrest is the outgrowth of the alarming expansion of the trusts. Discussing this subject recently, a prominent republican of Des Moines, said: "If it could be so arranged the trusts would only skin you democrats it would not cause so much concern, but in the matter of removing the epidesmus they take the hides off far more republicans than democrats. In fact republicans and democrats seem to look alike to the trust magnates. I have been voting the ticket since 1862, but unless something is done very soon to curb these rapacious commercial bucanneers I may have to align myself with the democratic party for a season or two." The singular thing about this gentleman is that he has been for a number of years connected with a local plant operated by one of the greatest trusts in the country.

The action of Secretary Shaw in suspending the duty of 67 cents per ton imposed by the tariff upon hard coal, after having denied only a few days previous, in his speech at Chicago, the existance of such a tariff, has produced a feeling of uneasiness all over the state. "If," said a well known republican, upon reading of the suspension of duty, "the tariff does not afford shelter for the trusts, why was the duty sneaked into the law and what is the motive of Mr. Shaw in suspending it? This venerable republican seemed to suspect the presence of a concealed Senegambian in the tariff woodpile. Not only the secretary, but the president himself, in an address delivered two weeks ago at Cincinnati, had declared there was absolutely no duty on either hard coal or petroleum. Since then it has been discovered there is a duty upon each. The purpose for citing these two products as being on the free list was to prove the oft repeated declaration that the tariff did not shelter trusts. This all goes to show the tariff is a fearfully and wonderfully constructed that even the president and his cabinet officers do not know what it contains.

Recently the Register-Leader contained an editorial quoting approvingly criticisms by Congressman Lacy, of the Sixth District, of the speech made by Governor Boies, in 1890, before the Chamber of Commerce of New York, in which the governor showed the farmers of Iowa were producing corn at a loss. It is not generally known that Governor Boies made the declaration upon the written statements of 1200 Iowa farmers, more than 1000 of whom were republicans. These statements, unless since destroyed, are still in the archives of the office of the state labor commissioner. They bear the names of the men who wrote them, and as all of them were practical farmers it was assumed they were more competent to judge of the cost of raising corn than "Doc." Hutchins, Major Lacey or the editors who are seeking to prejudice the governor twelve years after the address was delivered. The writer once inspected these answers sent to the commissioner of labor in response to a number of questions sent them regarding the cost of producing corn under conditions then existent, and if the Register Leader will agree to publish these names now it will do Gov. Boise a great favor and learn that in joining in the yelping at the governor's heels by a petty congressman it is going counter to the written statements of more than 1,000 of the leading republican farmers of the state If the Register-Leader declines the proposition it will perhaps be accepted by some of the democratic newspapers of the state.

The New Baby.

Yes, I've got a little brother,
Never asked to have him, either,
But he's here.
They just went away and bought him,
And, last week the doctor brought him,
Weren't that queer?
When I heard the news from Molly,
Why, I thought at first 'twas jolly,
I have you see,
I s'posed I could go and get him
And then mamma, course, would let him
Play with me,
But when I had once looked at him,
"Why" I says, "Great snakes, is that him?
Just that mite!"
They said "Yes" and "Ain't he cunnin'?"
And I thought they must be funnin'—
He's a sight!
He's so small it's just amazin',
And you'd think that he was blazin',
He's so red,
And his nose is like a berry,
And he's bald as Uncle Jerry
On his head.
Why, he isn't worth a brick,
All he does is cry and kick,
He can't stop.
Won't sit up, you can't arrange him,
I don't see why pa don't change him
At the shop.
Now, we've got to dress and feed him,
And we really don't need him
More'n a frog;
Why'd they buy a baby brother
When they know I'd good deal rather
Have a dog?

Two Abnormal Seasons.

The seasons of 1891 and 1892 represent climatic extremes of temperature and precipitation seldom experienced by the people of the Mississippi Valley. The Iowa Weather Bureau has published tables which exhibit the extreme departures from the normal during the past two years. The months of May, June, July and August of both years show the following extremes. The rainfall during these months in 1891 averaged in the state of Iowa only 9.67 inches, while during the same months this year the average precipitation of this state was no less than 27.80 inches. During the same months the difference in temperature was equally marked. In 1901 the average for the four months in question was 3.9 degrees above the normal, while this year the average has been .9 below, an average difference between the two seasons of nearly 5 degrees.

Random Notes.

The best managed dairy is subject to accidents, and the feeding of the cows will thus vary at times. Yet by skillful methods and foresight the feeding may be secured without much difficulty, season after season, if the dairy is established as a permanent business of the farm. This is a paramount necessity for excellence, and very reasonably so.

A judgment for $238,098 was entered by default recently against the National Salt Company of 170 Broadway, whose headquarters are at Scranton, Pa. The judgment is in favor of Milo M. Belding, Jr., of this city for the amount now due on due six notes of the company payable on demand to the International Salt Company The face of the note aggregates $240,879.

Where a creamery gets a good reputation established for a nice and uniform quality of goods, in any quantity and style of package, there is the advantage to both manufacturers and dealers in dis posing of them without the necessity of personal inspection and selection, as would more naturally be the case in order to get same amount from fifty or a hundred dairies.

Calves that are troubled by having the hair come out in spots, after which a dry scab forms are afflicted with ringworm. These scabs often form about the eyes, head, back and legs. Saturate the patches with a compound tincture of iodine and repeat after three or four days. Then watch for further growth or new patches and paint with iodine as soon as discovered.

Expect Lower Prices.

From our point of view we are very nearly at the top, if in fact we have not passed just over the hill. For the most of the last four or five years we have been favored with almost continuous advance in prices not merely in agricultural lines but in all lines. The grains and live stock have advanced mainly because of scarcity, the result of last year's drought. The dullest have foreseen that this cannot be maintained after a year of reasonably good crops the nation over. Railroad stocks and industrials have advanced out of all proportion. Stocks that sold at from 40 to 60 cents on the dollar five years ago are now selling at 100 to 200. Industrials, or trust stocks, have been advanced without reason. This advance cannot be maintained. Labor has advanced, not as a rule in proportion to the price of food stuffs and stocks or even the price of goods, but it is safe to say that it is higher on a gold basis than it has ever been before.

There is naturally a limit to this advance. Much of the advance has been speculative and in the way of discounting a future which will never be realized. We had better, therefore, prepare for lower prices in all lines in the next two years. We are now approaching the presidential election, which always exerts a more or less disturbing influence on prices, and the next one will be no exception to the rule. It will no doubt create a great deal more disturbance than the last one, but not so much as in the year '96 and for obvious reasons.

In saying this we do not wish in any way to creat a feeling of alarm. In fact we do not look for a panic such as that of '93. The organization of capital and labor are both too complete; but it is safe to look for a gradual settling down of prices and a halt in the tremendous pace we have been keeping up for the last four years. It is a good time to get out of debt and stay out, or else to limit indebtedness to a point where it can easily be taken care of. There is no need of alarm or excitement, but there is need of making judicious investments such as good land at reasonable price, land that has a normal value because of its capacity for producing something that the world needs and which will eventually rise in price, even if it does fall or become dull in price temporarily.—Wallaces Farmer.

RECALLING A LETTER

HOW YOU MAY GET IT OUT OF THE MAIL AFTER POSTING IT.

The Postal Authorities Have a System by Which a Document May Be Reclaimed if Application Is Made Before It Is Delivered.

A few days ago a young woman hurried into the office of the postmaster at New York and asked to have a letter withdrawn from the mails. She had posted it an hour previously, she said, and since then had learned something about Mr. Blank that incensed her; therefore she did not want to keep the appointment she had consented to in the letter. Could she reclaim the missive before it reached the addressee? she inquired.

The postmaster referred her to the superintendent of mails, and within half an hour the letter was picked out from among thousands of its mates and restored to the claimant, who tore it into bits and walked out of the postoffice.

The authorities of the postoffice have made every provision for absent and fickle minded patrons of the mails. Among the most interesting and valuable is the process by which a letter may be reclaimed after it has been posted.

Comparatively few people know that this can be done, and fewer care to take the trouble of going through the forms which have been prescribed—forms which are to a degree cumbersome and time consuming, but which, nevertheless, are necessary to prevent deception and fraud.

Occasions arise when the writer of an important letter desires to withdraw it before it reaches its destination. Oftentimes additional knowledge of a proposed transaction is acquired after a letter has been sent to the postoffice, making it highly desirable that the facts related in the letter do not reach the person for whom they were originally intended. In case, too, where knowledge of the failure of a mercantile firm or a banking house reaches a person who has mailed a check or draft to that concern it is sometimes wise to withdraw the letter before it is delivered.

The postal authorities have a system by which such a letter may be reclaimed if application is made for it before it is delivered. Application must be made in person. The government provides a blank upon which the applicant writes the address that is given on the letter. If that letter has not left the postoffice, the superintendent of mails finds it and compares the address on the envelope with the address on the applicant's slip. If the addresses are identical, the letter is returned to the claimant and the authorities keep the slip as a receipt.

To reclaim a letter sent out of the office the writer must fill out the prescribed blank and deposit $1 for telegrams. The superintendent of mails then telegraphs the postoffice to which the letter has been sent and asks him to return it. When it reaches him, he compares the addresses, and if they are alike he returns the letter to the applicant. The expense of telegraphing is deducted from the deposit, and the balance is returned.

This involves a study of handwriting. If there is a noticeable difference in the little things which are characteristic—the manner of crossing the "t's" or the dotting of the "i's" or the peculiar little flourishes which are made after a name—the letter is not delivered to the claimant. In cases where letters are addressed by typewriter it is impossible to identify the applicant in this way.

When the claimant is a well known business man, however, personally known to the postal authorities, letters are sometimes returned upon his mere request, a receipt, however, being asked.

At the New York postoffice, according to the first assistant postmaster, the average number of letters withdrawn each week is ten. Most of these are from the domestic mails. Few are from the city mails, because the letters are collected so frequently and delivered so quickly that there is little chance of "catching" a letter in the office.

Occasionally letters which have been addressed to foreign countries are asked to be returned. In such a case a deposit of $25 is required to cover the expense of telegraph and cable tolls. Letters addressed to points in almost every country on the face of the earth may be reclaimed in this way if application is made before the missive is delivered to the addressee.

Great Britain, however, takes the stand that a letter when once dropped in a mail box becomes the property of the addressee, but makes exception in the cases of the Cape and Australian colonies. Why this exception the local postal authorities do not knew.—New York Times.

ENTIRELY TOO CLEVER.

Experience of a Doctor In Prescribing For a Patient.

An anonymous physician who has written some "confessions" for the Independent tells this story about himself:

"I received a request to call from an old patient who was afraid she was taking scarlet fever. I responded at once. The patient was one of two elderly sisters whom I had attended for many years. I greeted her in the sitting room and noted her pulse while in the act of shaking hands with her. By some witty remark I contrived to make her laugh, which enabled me to see her tongue. Then I said in a playful tone: 'If you will get me a glass I will treat you to some of my patent soda water.' She did so. I put a tablet in the water and she drank it.

"I want you to know that I take pride in my original methods. I try to educate my patients to like, and not to dread, the visits of the doctor. In this case all of my work had been done without the direct knowledge of the patient and I felt very good over it. So I bade my patient goodby with extreme cheerfulness.

"She looked surprised, and then said: 'Of course you will come upstairs and see my sister?' 'Not today,' I said. 'Give her my respects.' 'Why,' she said, looking mystified and startled, 'how strangely you talk!' 'Strangely?' I echoed. 'Why?' 'Because I sent for you to prescribe for my sister and you decline to see her.' It flashed over my mind in an instant. I had prescribed for the wrong sister. I was entirely too clever."

PICKINGS FROM FICTION.

Women love the lie that saves their pride, but never an unflattering truth. —"The Conqueror."

Slander is the crime of saying what other people think.—Max Pemberton, "The Giant's Gate."

It is as easy to escape from death as from a woman when once she's after you.—"Twenty-six and One."

If the sentence, "Thy desire shall be unto him," was laid on Eve as a curse, yet her daughters have found their deepest happiness therein.—"The Winding Road."

The patron saint of bachelor girls is a saint of expedients. He has to be. He couldn't hold down his job or his halo if he were not.—"The Misdemeanors of Nancy."

While with mathematical accuracy two and two always make four, by adding a certain amount of personality the result will very nearly equal five.—"The College Student."

De meanin' of courage an' common sense must be understood. Many a man have died f'om havin' too much bravery, but common sense never killed nobody.—"The Black Cat Club."

STEEPLE CLIMBING.

It Is a Dark as Well as a Dangerous Business.

Steeple climbing is in truth "dark business," says the Boston Transcript, for it is the custom of experts to make the first ascent and place the rigging at night. Then, when the townspeople wake, they are amazed at finding the the steeple conquered. The man who makes a success of steeple climbing must be determined, persistent and ingenious. He must solve many a practical problem in hoisting great bodies aloft. He must know how to fasten a hook over the top of a skyscraping chimney. He must have the nerve to paint a steeple that sways like a pendulum at the slender top. He must be able to tear down, build up, gild, paint, place electric wires and do many another task that would be a problem on the solid earth.

There are many ways of getting up a steeple, and when all others fail the man will tie a rope round it and then, with a coil on his back, walk round and round it until the entire steeple is covered with rope and he has probably been round it fully 300 times.

But a steeple is not the most difficult height to climb. Straight, tall chimneys are the hardest of all. There a man has to work with might and main to lift himself inch by inch from the ground to the top. Sometimes the top is 300 feet high. When it is reached, a hook is placed over the edge, a pulley is made fast, the swinging chair is hauled up and work begins.

When the chair is near the top, it is easier to work, because the ropes are short; but when they lengthen, as the ground is approached, there is a tendency to swing, and the wind gives impetus.

The man's safety depends upon the hook, and until he has raised himself almost to the top it is impossible for him to see whether or not the hook has been properly adjusted. More than once a steeple climber has seen when within ten feet of the top that corrosion of the iron and the collection of soot have so thickened the wall that the hook is merely balancing on the top, so that the slightest pull in the wrong direction would drag it off. Again, the bricks are often loose at the top, and the hook is likely to tear them away.

One of the natural difficulties to conquer is the swaying of all high steeples and chimneys. In a gale a steeple point will sway a foot and a half. Usually it sways from seven to nine inches. Painting it means reaching for a spot on the right side and finding it on the left, and when making a dive for it on the left to see it sway back to the right. Yet in spite of the constant danger a born steeple climber exults in his work and is at home only when high above the world. He can stand triumphant at any height if he can have two and a half square inches to bear his weight.

The Suit.

Lawyer (to timid young woman)—Have you ever appeared as witness in a suit before?

Young Woman (blushing)—Y-yes, sir; of course.

Lawyer—Please state to the jury just what suit it was.

Young Woman (with more confidence)—It was nun's veiling, shirred down the front and trimmed with a lovely blue, with hat to match—

Why He Cried.

Old Gentleman—Why are you crying, my little man?

Small Boy (sobbing)—I dreamed last night that the school burned down, and—

Old Gentleman (sympathetically)—Oh, but I don't believe that it has.

Small Boy—Neither do I. I kin see the top of it over the hill.

Never Make a Player.

First Caddie—I saw ye carrying for the minister, yesterday, Donald. What kin' o' player is he?

Second Caddie—Man, he'll never mak' a gowffer! D'ye ken what he says when he misses the ba'?

First Caddie—No; what does he say?

Second Caddie (disgustedly)—"Tut, tut!"—Glasgow Times.

The Gold Pioneers.

Poverty has been the common lot of the gold pioneers. Marshall and Sutter, who found the precious metal in California; Fairweather, the prospector of Alder gulch; Russell and Gregory, the pioneers of Colorado—all died poor. Comstock, who unearthed the Comstock lode, the richest silver vein, committed suicide because of his hard luck.

Not Mere Money.

He (bitterly)—Your answer would be different if I were rich enough to shower you with golden eagles.

She—It might be different, possibly, if you should cover me so completely that I couldn't see.—New York Weekly.

THE ELWELL

KITCHEN CABINET.

The Housekeeper's Best Friend.

The great economizer of woman's time and strength. It affords a convenient place for all utensils as well as materials used in cooking. The tin lined flour chests and spice boxes protect the contents from mice, dampness and waste. Every part can be readily cleaned, and nothing about its construction to get out of order.

The brains of inventors have been taxed to their utmost to produce labor saving tools and machinery for the farmer or mechanic, but comparatively little attention has been given to devices that will save labor in the home. This cabinet is one of the best devices ever produced along this line. It centralizes all of the materials and utensils, used in cooking, in very compact and convenient form, thus saving many needless steps. It preserves the full strength of tea, coffee and spices and other materials that lose their virtue when exposed to the atmosphere. Every part, including the flour bins, is easily removable, and can be cleaned and aired as thoroughly and easily as an ordinary basin. It takes up very little space in a room, not more than an ordinary kitchen table, 25x38 inches on the floor. The base stands 30 inches high. It contains two tin lined flour chests (one of which has two compartments, and the other holds 100 lbs. of flour), that slide in and out on a steel track, thus removing all friction. There are also two large drawers and a cupboard, together with a large kneading board, 24x30 inches, which slides in under the top. The top case consists of a plain cupboard with three shelves, and two hardwood cutting boards that slide in under the lower shelf. To the outside edge of this cupboard are hinged two cabinets that close up in the form of doors. In these cabinets are two shelves each, protected by dowel rods to prevent tinware from falling out in opening and closing. On the right side are five tin spice boxes, 3x3x5 inches, and two larger drawers, 6x6x6 inches. The left hand case has four wooden drawers in addition to the shelves, making in all 11 drawers, which may be used to hold tea, coffee, rice, tapioca, salt, sugar, baking powder, saleratus cloves, cinnamon, allspice, nutmegs and other ingredients used in cooking. The tin drawers have a rim around the edge that makes them perfectly airtight when closed.

These cabinets are made of the best kiln-dried ash lumber and are finished in the popular "golden oak" finish. Sold only by,

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THE FURNITURE MAN.

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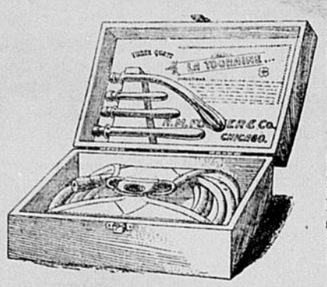

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Lawrence & Grems.

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